



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/672,131	09/27/2000	Gary S. Kitten	M-8847 US	7081
7590-	11/28/2003-		EXAMINER	
David L McCombs Haynes And Boone LLP 901 Main Street Suite 3100 Dallas, TX 75202-3789			LEE, CHRISTOPHER E	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2189	15
DATE MAILED: 11/28/2003				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	09/672,131	KITTEN ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Christopher E. Lee	2189

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 October 2003.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)  Claim(s) 1-3,5-10 and 12-15 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6)  Claim(s) 1-3,5-10 and 12-15 is/are rejected.  
7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.  
a)  The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_ .  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_ . 6)  Other: \_\_\_\_ .

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Receipt Acknowledgement*

1. Receipt is acknowledged of the request filed on 14<sup>th</sup> of October 2003 for a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 based on the Application No. 09/672,131, which the request is acceptable and an RCE has been established. Claims 1-3, 5, 8-10 and 12 have been amended; no claim has been canceled; and no claim has been newly added since the Office Action was mailed on 23<sup>rd</sup> of July 2003. Currently, claims 1-3, 5-10 and 12-15 are pending in this application.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1-3, 5-10 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. In the claims 1 and 8, they recite the new subject matter "a transistor triggered by a switch", respectively in line 8 of the claims, respectively. However, the new subject matter was not described in the original specification, and renders failing to comply with the written description requirement of 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. In fact, the subject matters "transistor" and "switch" are performing the function of switching the subject matter "the first audio input/output connector" for coupling/decoupling operations. Thus, it is clear that the subject matter "switch" is not triggering the subject matter "transistor" in light of the original specification. The claims 2, 3 and 5-7 are dependent claims of the claim 1, and the claims 9, 10 and 12-15 are dependent claims of the claim 8.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

5. Claims 1, 5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. [US 5,675,641 A; hereinafter Watanabe] in view of Waller, Jr. [US 5,268,527; hereinafter Waller].

*Referring to claim 1*, Watanabe discloses an apparatus (i.e., circuit 200 of Fig. 2) comprising: a first audio (i.e., speaker 221 of Fig. 2) input/output connector (i.e., connection part between speaker and the amplified signal line); at least one second audio input/output connector (i.e., earphone jack 240 of Fig. 2); an audio controller (i.e., controller 250 of Fig. 2); a circuit (i.e., amplifier 222 of Fig. 2) coupling said first audio input/output connector to said audio controller (See speaker circuit 220 in Fig. 2); at least one circuit (i.e., earphone detector 228 of Fig. 2) coupling at least one second audio input/output connector (i.e., earphone jack 240 of Fig. 2) to said audio controller (See speaker circuit 220 in Fig. 2); and a device (i.e., decoupling switch 227 of Fig. 2) electrically decoupling said first audio input/output connector from said circuit coupling said first audio input/output connector to said audio controller when an audio input/output device (i.e., earphone) is coupled to at least one second input/output connector (i.e., earphone jack 240 of Fig. 2; See col. 3, lines 4-43).

Watanabe does not teach a direct-current blocking cap including a filter circuit coupled with an inverting amplifier, wherein said device is coupled between said direct-current blocking cap and a primary audio input/output coupling.

Waller discloses a direct-current blocking cap (i.e., reactance simulation circuit 30 of Fig. 5; See col. 5, lines 36-39) including a filter circuit (i.e., bandpass filter circuit 50 of Fig. 5) coupled with an inverting amplifier (i.e., inverting amplifier 43 of Fig. 5), wherein a device (i.e., level control 20 of Fig. 5) is coupled between said direct-current blocking cap (i.e., reactance simulation circuit) and a primary audio input/output coupling (i.e., input terminal 11 and input buffer 10 in Fig. 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included said direct-current blocking cap (i.e., reactance simulation circuit), as disclosed by Waller, in said apparatus, as disclosed by Watanabe, for the advantage of providing a fundamental resonance peak at approximately 85 Hz and also providing a rising high frequency level above 1KHz (See Waller, col. 4, line 68 through col. 5, line 3, and col. 5, lines 26-60).

*Referring to claim 5*, Watanabe teaches said device comprises a mechanical switch (i.e., decoupling switch 227 of Fig. 2).

*Referring to claim 7*, Watanabe teaches said second audio input/output connector comprises a jack (i.e., earphone jack 240 of Fig. 2).

6. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe [US 5,675,641 A] in view of Waller [US 5,268,527] as applied to claims 1, 5 and 7 above, and further in view of Fujii et al. [US 6,128,263 A; hereinafter Fujii].

*Referring to claim 2*, Watanabe, as modified by Waller, discloses all the limitations of the claim 2 except that does not teach said device comprises a field effect transistor.

Fujii discloses a computer motherboard 100 (Fig. 7), wherein a device (i.e., noise removal mechanism; See col. 16, lines 60-62) electrically decoupling (See col. 17, lines 6-9) a first audio input/output connector (i.e., line input on interface connector 260 in Fig. 7) from a circuit (i.e., receiver 402 of Fig. 7) coupling said first audio input/output connector to an audio controller (i.e., audio controller 37 of Fig. 1) when an audio input/output device (i.e., CPU 220 of CD-ROM drive 200 of Fig. 7) is coupled to at least one second input/output connector (i.e., mute signal on interface connector 260 in Fig. 7) comprises a field effect transistor (i.e., n-channel FET 401 of Fig. 7) for localizing a grounding source (See Tr 401 and GND-system in Fig. 7) and mitigating noise (i.e., removing unwanted signal, viz., noise; See col. 16, lines 60-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have substituted said device (i.e., noise removal mechanism), as disclosed by Fujii, for said device (i.e., decoupling switch), as disclosed by Watanabe, as modified by Waller, for the advantage of replacing the mechanical contact of said device, which produces an electro-mechanical noise, with the transistor switch (i.e., FET switch), which does not produce said noise. This advantage is well-known as a common sense to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronics circuit design at the time the invention was made. Thus, the transistor switch (i.e., FET transistor) receives at its gate said second audio input/output detecting signal (i.e., mute signal) from said device (i.e., CPU) during said second audio input/output operation period (i.e., mute period), a high voltage is applied to the gate, and accordingly, the output of said first audio input/output signal (i.e., output driver 232 of Fig. 7; Fujii) goes to the ground level, thus said audio input/output signal to said first audio input/output connector (i.e., unwanted signal) is not output to said first audio input/output device (i.e., speaker) when said second audio input/output device is coupled (i.e., earphone is coupled to an earphone jack), which is disclosed by Fujii at col. 16, lines 13-20.

*Referring to claim 3, Watanabe, as modified by Waller and Fujii, teaches said transistor (i.e., n-channel FET switch 401 of Fig. 7; Fujii) comprises a drain, a source, and a gate (See Fujii, col. 16, lines 60-67), wherein said drain is coupled to said first audio input/output connector (i.e., line input on interface connector 260 is coupled to the drain of n-channel FET switch 401 in Fig. 7; Fujii), said source is coupled to ground (See Fujii, col. 16, lines 62-64), and said gate is coupled to at least one second audio input/output connector (See Fujii, col. 16, lines 64-67) such that current flows into said gate when an audio input/output device (i.e., earphone; Watanabe) is coupled to a second audio input/output connector (i.e., earphone jack 240 of Fig. 2; Watanabe) to which said gate is coupled (i.e., a mute signal input by the drive unit is received at the gate of the FET switch anticipates said second audio input/output device detection (i.e., earphone detection signal) input by a detecting device (i.e., earphone detector) is received at the gate of said FET switch).*

7. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe [US 5,675,641 A] in view of Waller [US 5,268,527] as applied to claims 1, 5 and 7 above, and further in view of Fang et al. [US 6,050,854 A; hereinafter Fang].

*Referring to claim 6*, Watanabe, as modified by Waller, discloses all the limitations of the claim 6 except that does not teach said first audio input/output connector comprises a jack. Fang discloses an audio connector (i.e., jack; See Fang, col. 1, lines 10-13) includes a shielding for preventing noise (See col. 1, lines 6-8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included said audio connector, as disclosed by Fang, in said apparatus for coupling between an audio device (e.g., speaker) to a circuit (e.g., amplifier), as disclosed by Watanabe, as modified by Waller, so as to replace the speaker conveniently in case of being failed, and for the advantage of effectively suppressing EMI from affecting the function of audio, as well (See Fang, col. 1, lines 41-43).

8. Claims 8, 12 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Keene [US 5,553,220 A] in view of Watanabe [US 5,675,641 A] and Waller [US 5,268,527].

*Referring to claim 8*, Keene discloses a computer system (i.e., computer-based multimedia system in Fig. 2), comprising: a processor (i.e., host CPU 111 of Fig. 2); a memory (i.e., audio data buffer 215 of Fig. 2) coupled to said processor (See Fig. 5; i.e., said audio data buffer is coupled to said host CPU); an audio controller (i.e., CODEC audio controller 201 of Fig. 2) coupled to said processor (See Fig. 5; i.e., said audio controller is coupled to said host CPU).

Keene does not expressly disclose a first audio input/output connector coupled to said audio controller; at least one second audio input/output connector coupled to said audio controller; and a device electrically decoupling said first audio input/output connector from a circuit coupling said first audio input/output connector to said audio controller when an audio input/output device is coupled to at least one second input/output connector.

Watanabe teaches a dual mode speaker telephone (Fig. 2), wherein an apparatus (i.e., speaker circuit 220 of Fig. 2) comprising: a first audio (i.e., speaker 221 of Fig. 2) input/output connector (i.e., connection part between speaker and the amplified signal line) coupled to an audio controller (i.e., controller 250 and speaker circuit 220 in Fig. 2); at least one second audio input/output connector (i.e., earphone jack 240 of Fig. 2) coupled to said audio controller (See speaker circuit 220 in Fig. 2); and a device (i.e., decoupling switch 227 of Fig. 2) electrically decoupling said first audio input/output connector from a circuit coupling said first audio input/output connector to said audio controller when an audio input/output device (i.e., earphone) is coupled to at least one second input/output connector (i.e., earphone jack 240 of Fig. 2; See col. 3, lines 4-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included said speaker circuit, as disclosed by Watanabe, in said apparatus, as disclosed by Keene, for the advantage of operating said audio device (i.e., microphone and speaker/headphone) capable of switching between half-duplex and full-duplex modes of operation (See Watanabe, col. 1, lines 52-62).

Keene, as modified by Watanabe, does not teach a direct-current blocking cap including a filter circuit coupled with an inverting amplifier, wherein said device is coupled between said direct-current blocking cap and a primary audio input/output coupling.

Waller discloses a direct-current blocking cap (i.e., reactance simulation circuit 30 of Fig. 5; See col. 5, lines 36-39) including a filter circuit (i.e., bandpass filter circuit 50 of Fig. 5) coupled with an inverting amplifier (i.e., inverting amplifier 43 of Fig. 5), wherein a device (i.e., level control 20 of Fig. 5) is coupled between said direct-current blocking cap (i.e., reactance simulation circuit) and a primary audio input/output coupling (i.e., input terminal 11 and input buffer 10 in Fig. 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included said direct-current blocking cap (i.e., reactance simulation circuit), as disclosed by

Waller, in said apparatus, as disclosed by Keene, as modified by Watanabe, for the advantage of providing a fundamental resonance peak at approximately 85 Hz and also providing a rising high frequency level above 1KHz (See Waller, col. 4, line 68 through col. 5, line 3, and col. 5, lines 26-60).

*Referring to claim 12*, Watanabe teaches said device is a mechanical switch (i.e., decoupling switch 227 of Fig. 2).

*Referring to claim 15*, Watanabe teaches said second audio input/output connector comprises a jack (i.e., earphone jack 240 of Fig. 2).

9. Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Keene [US 5,553,220 A] in view of Watanabe [US 5,675,641 A] and Waller [US 5,268,527] as applied to claims 8, 12 and 15 above, and further in view of Fujii [US 6,128,263 A].

*Referring to claim 9*, Keene, as modified by Watanabe and Waller, discloses all the limitations of the claim 9 except that does not teach said device comprises a field effect transistor.

Fujii discloses a computer motherboard 100 (Fig. 7), wherein a device (i.e., noise removal mechanism; See col. 16, lines 60-62) electrically decoupling (See col. 17, lines 6-9) a first audio input/output connector (i.e., line input on interface connector 260 in Fig. 7) from a circuit (i.e., receiver 402 of Fig. 7) coupling said first audio input/output connector to an audio controller (i.e., audio controller 37 of Fig. 1) when an audio input/output device (i.e., CPU 220 of CD-ROM drive 200 of Fig. 7) is coupled to at least one second input/output connector (i.e., mute signal on interface connector 260 in Fig. 7) comprises a field effect transistor (i.e., n-channel FET 401 of Fig. 7) for localizing a grounding source (See Tr 401 and GND-system in Fig. 7) and mitigating noise (i.e., removing unwanted signal, viz., noise; See col. 16, lines 60-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have substituted said device (i.e., noise removal mechanism), as disclosed by Fujii, for said device (i.e., decoupling switch), as disclosed by Keene, as modified by Watanabe and Waller, for the

advantage of replacing the mechanical contact of said device, which produces an electro-mechanical noise, with the transistor switch (i.e., FET switch), which does not produce said noise. This advantage is well-known as a common sense to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronics circuit design at the time the invention was made. Thus, the transistor switch (i.e., FET transistor) receives at its gate said second audio input/output detecting signal (i.e., mute signal) from said device (i.e., CPU) during said second audio input/output operation period (i.e., mute period), a high voltage is applied to the gate, and accordingly, the output of said first audio input/output signal (i.e., output driver 232 of Fig. 7; Fujii) goes to the ground level, thus said audio input/output signal to said first audio input/output connector (i.e., unwanted signal) is not output to said first audio input/output device (i.e., speaker) when said second audio input/output device is coupled (i.e., earphone is coupled to an earphone jack), which is disclosed by Fujii at col. 16, lines 13-20.

*Referring to claim 10*, Keene, as modified by Watanabe, Waller and Fujii, teaches said transistor (i.e., n-channel FET switch 401 of Fig. 7; Fujii) comprises a drain, a source, and a gate (See Fujii, col. 16, lines 60-67), wherein said drain is coupled to said first audio input/output connector (i.e., line input on interface connector 260 is coupled to the drain of n-channel FET switch 401 in Fig. 7; Fujii), said source is coupled to ground (See Fujii, col. 16, lines 62-64), and said gate is coupled to at least one second audio input/output connector (See Fujii, col. 16, lines 64-67) such that current flows into said gate when an audio input/output device (i.e., earphone; Watanabe) is coupled to a second audio input/output connector (i.e., earphone jack 240 of Fig. 2; Watanabe) to which said gate is coupled (i.e., a mute signal input by the drive unit is received at the gate of the FET switch anticipates said second audio input/output device detection (i.e., earphone detection signal) input by a detecting device (i.e., earphone detector) is received at the gate of said FET switch).

10. Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Keene [US 5,553,220 A] in view of Watanabe [US 5,675,641 A] and Waller [US 5,268,527] as applied to claims 8, 12 and 15 above, and further in view of Fang [US 6,050,854 A].

*Referring to claim 13*, Keene, as modified by Watanabe and Waller, discloses all the limitations of the claim 13 except that does not teach said first audio input/output connector is a jack. Fang discloses an audio connector (i.e., jack; See Fang, col. 1, lines 10-13) includes a shielding for preventing noise (See col. 1, lines 6-8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included said audio connector, as disclosed by Fang, in said apparatus for coupling between an audio device (e.g., speaker) to a circuit (e.g., amplifier), as disclosed by Keene, as modified by Watanabe and Waller, so as to replace the speaker conveniently in case of being failed, and for the advantage of effectively suppressing EMI from affecting the function of audio, as well (See Fang, col. 1, lines 41-43).

*Referring to claim 14*, Watanabe teaches said second audio input/output connector comprises a jack (i.e., earphone jack 240 of Fig. 2).

#### ***Response to Arguments***

11. *Applicants' arguments* with respect to claims 1 and 8 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

12. *The Examiner* notices that the Applicant introduces the new subject matter "a transistor triggered by a switch", respectively in line 8 of the claims 1 and 8, respectively, which was not described in the original specification, and renders failing to comply with the written description requirement of 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph (See Paragraph 3 of the instant Office Action). In fact, the subject matters "transistor" and "switch", both are performing the function of switching the subject matter "the first audio input/output connector" for coupling/decoupling operations. It is clear that the subject matter "transistor"

is not triggering by the subject matter "switch" in light of the specification. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have implemented said transistor being triggered by a mechanical switch since it would reduce a mechanical chattering noise of said direct mechanical switching operation by way of said indirect switching mechanism, such that the transistor switching triggered by the mechanical switch, which is evidenced by Gontowski, Jr. [US 3,822,386] noise immune transistor switch (See Fig. 2).

13. *In response to Applicants' argument* that the Examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper.

See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

14. *In response to Applicants' argument* that the Examiner's conclusion of obviousness for the 35 USC §103(a) rejection fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. In contrary to the Applicants' statement, all the rejections under 35 USC §103(a) in the prior and the instant Office Action established a *prima facie* case of obviousness meeting the three basic criteria of the M.P.E.P. 2143.03 (8<sup>th</sup> ed. 2001). Furthermore, the Examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the Examiner has clearly pointed out rationale for appropriate combination of the references. Thus, the Applicants' argument on this point is not persuasive.

*Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher E. Lee whose telephone number is 703-305-5950. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark H. Rinehart can be reached on 703-305-4815. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Christopher E. Lee  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2189

cel/ *CEL*

*Glenn A. Auve*  
Glenn A. Auve  
Primary Patent Examiner  
Technology Center 2100